

The Tri-Weekly CITIZEN

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23.

From the Front.

We can learn but little of interest connected with our army now in front, save that they are in good spirits and fighting trim. We heard most deplorable accounts from some planters who had visited Deer creek for the purpose of bringing off some negroes, as to the condition of things in that once paradise of Cotton. Yankee negroes and spies from Shipwith's landing are constantly on the creek, ready to assassinate any passing citizen, or inform the enemy of any movement of our scouts. The negroes remaining are perfectly demoralized, and refuse either to leave their master's plantation or work unless it suits their own pleasure. The moment an owner attempts to remove his negroes they take to the woods and send word to the enemy what is going on. Consequently without military force but little can be done.

For the Citizen.

"IN MEMORIAM."

Died, at Waverly Manor House, on the 6th of December, 1863, after a short illness, of a Sporadic Distemper, known as Inflammatory Love, "Waverly," aged 32 years, two months, two weeks, two days, two hours, two minutes and two seconds, by the family records and Shrewsbury clock.

In his death the Corps Medical have lost one of its brightest ornaments, and one of the brightest gems in the literary galaxy has sunk beyond the horizon of time.

This distinguished poet and essayist has written many beautiful things; among his last effusions was a poem addressed to Miss——. His last was a brilliant little love ditty, inscribed to "Rose Bradwardine," which seems to be the wailings of a broken heart. Its exquisitely doleful lines comes over the mind and vibrates amid the heart-strings like the solemn dirge of a lost soul. Had he never written anything else, this little poem would hand his name down to posterity as a poet of more imagination and invention than the long ages, that have gone before, have ever produced, and would be pronounced by all the dilettanti, as the crowning act of his fame, and will cause his name to descend to posterity loaded with the encomiums of all mankind.

Rest thee "Waverly" "deep in the quiet tomb,"
For earth hath no sorrows that Heart cannot save
The poet is gone and with him fled,
The hopes that once his passion fed;
Darkly he died 'mid grief and pain,
Sighing for the love he could not gain.
And so in death's last long embrace,
Thy spirit has flown and gone,
Still, still, thy footsteps in the sands I'll trace,
And as thy guardian angel I'll come.
There is beautifully inscribed on his tomb-stone the following epitaph:

When he lived, he lived near Tully Veolon,
And when he died, he died a rollin'.
"Requiescat in pace!"

A Weeping Friend,

FERGUS McIVOR.

Canton, Dec. 14, 1863.

OUR NEGRO POPULATION.—The Richmond *Whig* says it is not unusual to hear a negro congratulate himself that he is not a white man. While the latter is subject to conscription, and may have hardships to undergo in the army never experienced by a plantation slave, Sambo remains at home and enjoys himself, undisturbed by apprehensions of conscription or "impecuniosity." How different the treatment of the negroes who fall into the power of the base Yankees. The poor wretches no longer boast of their advantage over the white man. They are summarily forced to take up arms, and treated as creatures only fit for "food for gunpowder."

VICTORIA AND LEOPOLD.—A rumor has originated in Belgium that the Queen of England is disposed to marry a second time, and the London press is very indignant. At the same time, while they pronounce it a "foul and dangerous calumny," they also state that fears about King Leopold's visit to England the present month. The advice of this "crafty diplomatist," as they style him, is said never to have been given to or taken by the Queen without "injury to her welfare and honor."

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise. So, when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to bear it company.

THE SUBSTITUTE LAW.

An act to amend the several acts now in force exempting certain persons from military duty, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive of the Confederate and State Governments, the members of both Houses of Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers; all volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled, "An act further to provide for the public defense," approved the sixteenth day of April, 1862, while such troops may be in actual service under State authority; provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of the said act of the sixteenth day of April, 1862; all persons engaged in the merchant marine service, one editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer and those necessarily employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion over the age of thirty-five years, authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect, and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all physicians over the age of thirty-five years, who are now, and for the last five years have been, in the actual practice of their profession; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein; the teachers employed in the institutions of the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, over the age of thirty-five years, who have been regularly engaged for two years previous to the passage of this act, all persons employed in the manufacture of arms or ordnance of any kind by the several States, or by contract to furnish the same to the several State Governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of the State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons employed by any State in manufacturing iron, coal, saltpetre, salt, and munitions of war of any kind, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary for the same; a segment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for frontier defense, now in service of said State, while in such service; provided, that the exemption herein granted shall only continue while the persons are engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the certificate of any of the Governors of the several States, the heads of any department of the Confederate Government, or of the president of any railroad company, or chief manager of any factory or forge, that persons named in said certificate are indispensably necessary to carry on with success such State Government or Department, or factory, or forge or railroad, the Secretary of War shall detail such persons for such occupation and employments respectively, for such time as their services may be deemed necessary; and the Secretary of War may, from time to time, detail from the military service in the field such persons for such purposes in the several States and Confederate Government as he may deem necessary for the good of the public service, and he may revoke orders of detail whenever he may deem it best for the public service.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of War shall cause a notice to be published in at least—news-papers in each State of the Confederacy then in possession of the Confederate forces, requiring all and every person who may have in actual service substitutes serving in their stead in the army of the Confederate States, to apply within a day named in said notice to the Treasurer of the Confederate States at Richmond, or to one of the several paymasters of the army, and prove to the satisfaction of the Treasurer of the Confederate States, or to the paymaster, the sum or sums they may have paid to said substitutes for services to be performed for him in the army, and upon such proof being made, the said treasurer or paymaster shall pay to such persons the amount they may have paid; and all such persons, from

and after the day named in said notice, shall be subject to military duty, and be enrolled according to the law regulating the public defense.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Gov. Foote the Friend of the Soldier.

We find the following in the Congressional proceedings of last week:

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, moved that the committee to whom was referred an much of the President's message as relates to military affairs be instructed to report a bill increasing, on a liberal scale, "the pay of our valiant soldiers, both of officers and men."

Mr. Foote advocated his resolution. It was the highest duty of the House to increase the pay of the soldiers. He was grieved that the President distinctly recommended, in his message, that the soldiers' pay be not increased. He was shocked when he read that portion of the President's message. The country owed everything to its brave army. If our independence was ever achieved it would be through the strong arm of our soldiers. Not a man in Congress could have been re-elected if it had been known that he was opposed to raising the pay of the soldiers, and he would further say that no one deserved to be re-elected if he did oppose it.

Mr. Gartrell said that he was in favor of raising the soldier's pay, and he had a bill for that purpose on his desk. He denied that the President was opposed to the raising of the soldier's pay, and argued to prove that he was not. He cited the language of the message on this point, which is in these words:

"The proposals made at your previous sessions to increase the pay of the soldier by an additional amount of Treasury notes, would have conferred but little benefit on him, but a radical reform of the currency will restore the pay to a value approximating that which it originally had and materially improving his condition."

Mr. Foote said that he was not surprised that the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Gartrell) should rush forward with such extraordinary zeal to the defence of the President. It was well known that this gentleman held the President in great admiration. In a speech before the Georgia Legislature, the gentleman told us that our noble President was not only a great man—a patriot—a statesman—but he was a Christian. More even—he was a second Washington. On that nocturnal occasion, he recollections of which he hoped would never leave the gentleman, he had described the President as our a-do-rn-ble President—after the fashion of the Romans, whose senators spoke of their rulers as our great and deified Emperor, etc.

Mr. Foote continued to urge his resolution on the House. He was in favor of raising the soldiers' pay to twenty-two dollars a month, and that in gold and silver or its equivalent, and of increasing their rations.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate on Thursday, which may prove the source of a great reform in the Confederate Administration. A law is proposed to limit the term of office for the Cabinet ministers to two years. At the expiration of that term they may be re-nominated, and the Senate can confirm their nomination for another, and another term, if it think proper, or can reject their nomination, if their administration has been worthless and unsatisfactory to the country.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. J. M. Pugh, Mr. DANL J. BAILEY of Holmes County, to Miss CRESSY I. BEARD of Sharon.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Pugh, Rev. J. K. Hamblen to Miss TRANQUILLA S. STOKES, both of this County.

FOR RENT.

THE BRISCOE PLACE, two miles west of Canton, containing one thousand acres cleared land, and good improvements, is for rent the ensuing year. Apply to Dec. 8, 1863.—10-1m F. T. NOONAN.

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.

Always to be found at his office, 37 One door North of the Poore House, up-stairs. Nov. 17, 1863. 38-1y

WAGON FOR SALE.

A NO. ONE 6 HORSE (IRON-AXLE) WAGON FOR SALE. Will be sold cheap. Apply to R. M. LATIMER, Canton, Dec. 17, 1863. 14-54

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX!

Notice to War Tax Payers!

THE Confederate States War Tax has now become due and payable, and I will commence the collection of the same at CANTON, on the 11th of January, 1864, and continue from day to day till the 15th of February, 1864. Every person neglecting to pay at the time and place appointed will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount of tax. Office at the Circuit Clerk's office, Court House, Canton. R. H. GOULD, Collector of R. W. Tax, Madison District. Canton, Dec. 10, 1863. 11-45Feb.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership of J. J. Richards & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, dating from Oct. 30, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of Orrick & Landers, and are authorized to settle the business of Mosby & Richards; and J. J. Richards & Co. All persons indebted to the above firm are earnestly requested to settle with them. Confederate money will be received for all claims made before or during the war.

It is our intention to confine ourselves strictly to the drug business, and keep our stock full and complete, and we hope to be able to merit the patronage of our friends. ORRICK & LANDERS. Canton, Dec. 1st, 1863. 7-4F.

NOTICE.

BOOKER WAGGONER

BEING established in the CITY OF MOBILE, for the purpose of conducting a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

solicits from his old friends all the custom they can throw in his line from Madison and adjoining counties, and will give everything entrusted to his care his personal attention. Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments to his address—having made arrangements here for capital sufficient to meet any demand on shipments of Cotton, Slaves, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Wool, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Liquors &c.

BOOKER WAGGONER, No. 11, North Water Street, at Geo. Griffin's, Nov. 17, 1863—38-3ms Mobile, Ala.

Dr. W. M. TOWLER,

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

CANTON, MISS.

OFFICE—South side of the Public Square.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William L. Brooks having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1863;

All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. DAVID K. GALTNEY, Nov. 21, 1863. 38-6w Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Asa A. Hargrove, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1863;

All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. DAVID DEAN, Nov. 21, 1863. 38-6w Adm'r.

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Samuel J. Stokes having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1863;

All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. PATIENCE L. STOKES, Adm'x. Nov. 21, 1863. 38-6w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Washington Ford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1863;

All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. JOHN F. FORD, Adm'r. Nov. 21, 1863. 38-6w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Edwin Bass, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Madison county, Mississippi, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1863;

All persons indebted to said decedent are notified to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are hereby required to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. ALLEN TAYLOR, Adm'r. Nov. 21, 1863. 38-6w